# CRISIS IS AT HAND.

## Either War or Peace Will be Determined On This Week.

#### GREAT GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION

No Absolute Day has Yet Been Announced When the President's Message is to be Sent to Congress-Will not be Communicated To-Day, and it May be Thursday-Delay is Welcomed by Some, While Others are Chaling Under Restraint—The Probability of Foreign Meditation—No Overtures Have Yet Been Made.

STRATE THAT A FACT. HER HULL

COULD BE RAISED BY BUILDING

COFFERDAMS. IF SHE WAS

BLOWN UP THE TRUTH WILL BE KNOWN. MURDER WILL OUT."

KNOWN. MURDER WILL OUT."
Representative Bishop, (Rep., Mich.), says that the members of his delegation, although strongly for action, are willing to give the President a reasonable time. "There may be influences making for peace of which we know nothing." said he, "and we ought to defer a few days if Mr. McKinley desires. Besides, every day adds to our war preparations."

Mr. Babcock, (Rep., Wis.), chairman of the congressional campaign committee, expressed doubt as to whether the house could be held beyond to-morrow, European Mediation.

Enropean Mediation.

The prospect of European mediation

throughout diplomatic circles here, and

throughout diplomatic circles here, and although inquiry at the leading embassies and legations failed to disclose that any actual move had been made, yet such a move is anticipated almost any time and when taken it is felt that it will be an important factor in the situation. It has been expected that France would be the first to act by a tender of her good offices. Up to tonight, however, the French ambassador, M. Cambon, had received no instructions in this line. There is the same anticipation, but lack of definite action, in British, German and other diplomatic quarters. It is probable that mediation would take definite form if the foreign representatives thought that war was inevitable and was about to be declared.

At the outset Spain was most carnest

declared.

At the outset Spain was most earnest for mediation, and to this end, addressed a note to the powers about ten days ago. Now, however, as the prospects for the mediation appear to be growing the Spanish authorities seem to be less inclined toward this course. This may be due to the fact that Spain had looked upon mediation as an indirect form of intervention of the European powers in favor of one of their own number. The Spanish note developed, however, that the powers were not ready for any

that the powers were not ready for any such radical step. It is stated by one of the ambassadors

such radical step.

It is stated by one of the ambassadors to-day that any move for mediation would assume form by an exchange of notes among the European powers, which could be done very speedily by telegraph in case a war crisis seemed at hand, in such event, the general understanding among diplomats here is that Great Britatin, France, Germany and Austria would be consulted, as their comercial interests would be seriously crippled by a war between the United States and Spain.

It is probable that negotiations will be opened by this government with Denmark to allow cable messages to come over the French line from the Danish Island of St. Thomas to the United States, With the Leeward islands, of which St. Thomas is a centre, as the probable center of any naval operations which may result from the present crisis, it is recognized as of vital importance to secure cable facilities not controlled by Spain. It is understood that the Danish government did not view with favor the recent propositions for the purchase of the island of St. Thomas by the United States for use as a coaling station, as it was felt a sale of the Island at this timp

would be an unfriendly act toward Spain. This view was communicated to Washington and was doubtless made

known to the state department through the Spanish minister here.

The Spanish minister, Senor Polo y Bernabe, and his staff had a busy Sunday, although it did not bring any de-

day, although it did not bring any de-velopments changing the situation. The minister did not see state department officials during the day. His last official exchange, with the authorities here was on last Friday, after Spain's answer had been received, since which time the ne-gotiations have been at a halt. This, however, has not lessened the Spanish minister's activity in keeping his gov-ernment fully appraised as to the gen-eral condition of affairs in this country. The elaborate manner in which this ca-

elaborate manner in which this co

The elaborate manner in which this ca-ble intelligence has gone to the authori-ties at Madrid is probably without a parallel. It is understood that when the situation began to assume its most seri-ous aspect a single cable disputch sent by the minister to the foreign office at Madrid cost \$1,600. Another dispatch cost \$700; another \$400. In this way the Madrid authorities are kept in close touch with the condition of affairs here, not only as it relates to official negotia-tions, but more particularly to the ten-dencies and all those circumstances which will permit the Madrid govern-ment to guage the situation at Wash-ington.

Secretary Sherman gave a dinner last night, at which the Spanish minister was one of the guests. The presence of the Spanish minister at the home of the

the Spanish minister at the home of the secretary of exite was devoid of signifi-cence, except as showing the pacific out-ward appearance of affairs. Being pure-ly a social gathering, the Spanish situa-tion was not alluded to although it is un-derstood to have required some tact to avoid the absorbing topic of current in-terest.

MINISTER WOODFORD

ble Basts will be the Outcome of the Ne

MADRID, April 3.-6 p. m.--In an

swer to a request from the Associated

United States minister, has made the

following statement:
"The obligations of my diplomatic

position absolutely forbid my granting

an interview or giving the slightest in-

timation as to the present condition of

the diplomatic negotiations entrusted to

my care, I came to Spain under in-structions from President McKinley to secure peace in Cuba, with a perma-

the keenest interest

WASHINGTON, April 3. - THE OPINION, ALMOST UNIVERSALLY HELD IN WASHINGTON TO-NIGHT LEADING PUBLIC MEN DIPLOMATS, IS THAT THE CRISIS WILL REACH ITS CLIMAX THIS WEEK AND THAT THE QUESTION OF WAR OR PEACE WILL BE DE-TERMINED WITHIN THE NEXT SEVEN DAYS.

Senators and representatives met and conferred all day about the gravity of the situation, and at the white house the President consulted with several embers of his cabinet and other confidential advisers regarding the message which he is preparing to send to con-

At the state, war and navy building active work was going on, and alto gether it has been a day of suppressed feeling. No absolute day has yet been announced when the message is to be sent to congress and all that seems to be absolutely certain to-night is that it will not go in to-morrow. Thesday pos-sibly, but more probably Wednesday, or perhaps Thursday.

Welcome Every Honr of Delay.

In additional to the physical work of preparing the comprehensive document upon which the President expects to rest America's case with the world, there are other reasons why those in charge of the war preparations will welcome every hour's delay. WAR MATERIAL WHICH WE HAVE ORDERED AND THE FACTORIES IN THIS COUNTRY WHICH ARE WOIKING NIGHT AND DAY MAKING POWDER AND PROJECTILES ARE ANNIOUS FOR DELAY. Some of the factories in Connecticut have eithernaphed Representative Hill urging all the delay possible. They say every day now is precious. ment upon which the President expects

an the deary possions. They say every day now is precious. There is still a divergence of opinion as to what the President will recommend in his message; indeed there seems to be still a question as to whether the President will make any specific recommendations. Some of his most intimate friends, however, assert emphatically that his recommendations will be specific and vigorous and such that his party and country could willingly follow when he points the way. One of these said to-night that the President in his strong desire for peace and his carnest hope that war might possibly be avoided was yielding somewhat to the sentiment of the leaders of his party and the country. He has not given up hope yet that hostilities may be averted. There are those who beclieve the President has not yet made up

eve the President has not yet made up s mind as to the exact course he will ursue, and there seems to be a ques-on as to whether the consular reports and the diplomatic correspondence is to a transmitted with the message.

suspense caused by the neces-Sary delay in the preparation of the message is very trying upon members of both houses and the most universally discussed question in Washington tonight is whether congress can be re-

All realize the difficult and arduous task of preparing our case for the world's inspection and the care which ust be exercised, and there seems to disposition to "unduly" hasten esident. The party leaders are ely auxious to avoid a breach

with the executive, as would occur if congress were to take the initiative.

After a careful canvass of the situation to-day they believe the radical Republicans can be held in line a few days longer, until Wednesday at least.

The conference of Republicans of the house who have been insisting on prompt zerion, hold another meeting to-morrow night. While many of them are now in favor of giving the President more leeway than they were last week, it is realized that twenty-live Republican votes in the house-would, with the Democratic and Populist votes, be sufficient to act. It can be pretty conficient to act. It can be pretty conficient to act. It can be pretty confi-Democratic and Populist votes, be sufficient to act. It can be pretty confidently asserted that all the Republicans of the house, with possible exceptions which could be counted on the fingers of one hand, can be controlled until Wednesday. After that what might hapten if the President asks for further delay is problematical. Mr. Bromwelt, of Ohio, for instance, who says he hopes he will not be obliged to part company with the President, says he will vote with the Democrats if necessary to overrule the speaker after Wednesday. Mr. Cooper, of Wisconsin, has made a similar statement.

Will agree with the Senste.

Will Agree with the Senate.

The Republicans of the house com mittee on foreign affairs has held informal meetings to-day and have practically agreed to report a resolution similar to that agreed upon by the foreign relations committee of the senate. house resolutions will probably follow the language of those of the senate re-

garding the blowing up of the Maine. o resolutions will be practically agreed upon by the committee to-mortow, but will not be reported until the President sends his message to Con-scress, although there is at least one of the Republicans of the committee who is in favor of formally reporting them (9-morrow)

to-morrow.

Mr Adams, the acting chairman of the committee, in the absence of Mr. Hitt. saw the President to-day and informed him of the probable action of the committee. All the Republicans called upon Mr. Hitt at his residence during the day.

Mr. Grout, (Rep., Vermont), said that while some of the Republicans of the louise were very impution; be thought. Still Has Faith that Peace on an Honora Press, General Stewart L. Woodford, the

alls some of the Republicans of the mass were very impatient he thought by would restrain themselves if the President desired a few days additional, Mr., Grout has prepared a resolution which he will introduce to-morrow, it soprating \$1,000,000 to raise the hull of the Maine.

HE, "WE CAN WELL AFFORD TO

"IF SHE WAS BLOWN UP." SMID

nent peace between the United States and Spain, a peace that should be built upon bed rock conditions; conditions of justice to Cuba, with assured protection to the great American interests in that island.

"I have labored stendily to obtain this result. I have never lost my faith, and, doubtful as conditions may seem to-day, I, still believe these great and good purposes of my President may yet be secured. I shall not desist from my labors for a just and honorable peace until the guns actually open fire; and my faith is still strong that war, with all its horrors, can be averted.

"Enough blood has been shed in Cuba already, and I cannot believe that he closing hours of the nineteenth century will be reddened by a conflict between Spain and the United States, My country asks for peace based upon conditions that shall make peace permanent and beneficent; and I have faith that Spain will yet do what is necessary to assure justice of Cuba. And with justice, peace is certain."

### THE POPE'S MEDIATION

Most Emphatically Denied by the State Department and at the White House. MADRID, April 2.—Senor Capdepor,

minister of the interior, states officially that the pope has accepted the task of mediation between Spain and the United States at the suggestion of the latter, both nations accepting his me-

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Assistant Secretary of State Day has authorized an official denial of the statement that the pope is to mediate between this country and Spain.

At the white house the dispatch was promptly and emphatically denied.

### AUTONOMISTS APPEAL

To the Insurgents for an Armistice for

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The Span ish minster has received a dispatch from Havana stating that the autonomists appeal to the insurgents, asking to

mists appeal to the insurgents, asking to arrange an armistice, for the purpose of arriving at terms for peace.

The full text of the message could not be secured to-night, as its translation was not made at the legation. The insurgents are appealed to on the ground that they are all Cubans, and should unite for peace and liberty, which all want. The appeal also states that Spain is willing to enlarge the present scope of autonomy, and will suggest such a plan to the cortes, which is soon to meet.

### THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will Not Report on Cuban Situation Be-

WASHINGTON, April 3.-The expec tation in the senate is that the report of the committee on foreign relations on the Cuban situation will be made to the senate not later than Wednesday, and if the report should be made at that time the probabilities are that will engage the greater share of the senate's time for the

The committee will make an effort to it will report without having them desuccess. Undoubtedly a large majority of the members of the senate are favorable to some declaration aprepos of the Cuban situation, but there is certain to be differences of opinion on the course to be pusued and on the language to be used, which will be sufficient to prevent typedigite, extens except to an except. used, which will be sufficient to prevent immediate action except in one contingency. This contingency is the possibility of an agreement as to details between the President and the committee. If the committee's report should prove to be in accord with the President's recommendation in all essential particulars, the senate likely would adopt the resolutions brought in without debating them.

them. There is, however, a considerable ele-ment in the senate which is opposed to war except as a last extremity and there are several others who think there ought to be delay of at least a week or ten days before action is taken in Congress in order to insure the safe landing of ships and war supplies now on their way ships and war supplies now on their way to this country from Europe.

The committee on foreign relations is not impressed with this line of reasoning and members urge that Spain is no bet-ter prepared for hostilities than are we, ter prepared for hostilities than are we. The members of the committee do not expect the President's message before Tuesday and they are prepared to wait until Wednesday. Under great pressure there might be a delay beyond that time, but a request for delay would cause great restiveness on the part of a majority of the committee. While desirous of giving the President all the time he may actually require for the preparation of his message, they are very impatient of the outside influence which is being exerted to hold them in check. This pressure is in the shape of letters and telegrams from people throughout the country who are opposed to a war policy and with these the members of the committee are being flooded.

and with these the members of the com-mittee are being flooded.

"The writers," a member of the com-mittee said to-day, "generally ask us to maintain an "honorable, peace," Of course we all want an honorable peace, out the time has gone by when th secured under existing conditions in

e controlled by such expressions."
When the President's message is re eived it will,on Senator Davis be referred to the committee on foreign relations which may bring in its report later in the day, or it may not do so un-til the following day. So far as it is in-formed as to the probable line of the President's communication, the commit-tee is now prepared to report, but the members realize that there may be some detail of the message that will require careful consideration, and in that event they will give more time to it than an hour or two on the day of its presenta-tion. referred to the committee on foreig:

Unless there is a change in the committee's conclusions after the President is heard from, the resolutions reported will recommend the recognition of independence with a declaration for armed intervention to make independence practicable. They will also include the Maine explosion as one of the causes set forth for this action. The resolutions will be accompanied by a carefully drawn report written by Senator Davis justifying them.

For the rest, the senate will probably give its attention to appropriation bills and miscellaneous measures on the calendar. Unless there is a change in the

and miscentineous measures of a programme for the house this week. Everything awaits upon the President's message, and the momentous events which are to follow its presentation. To-morrow the bill for the reorganization of the army is to be called up. Chairman Hui, of the military committee, believes it will be passed without opposition. It is considered a part of the war prepara-

tions, and as such, its urgency would preclude the opposition which it might encounter in ordinary times. The senate District of Columbia naval battailon bill is in the speaker's table and it, too, may be passed. Tuesday and Friday are private bill days. The deficiency appropriation bill is almost ready and could be considered any time after Wednesday, if the message does not come in on that day.

### PREMIER SAGASTA TALKS

On the Present Critical Situation-Says the Independence of Cuba was Not Mooted in the Recent Negotiations. Loop finit for Peace Still Left. LONDON, April 3.—The Madrid cor-

respondent of the Standard telegraphing late to-night, says:

"I have been able to obtain an interview with Senor Sagasta, the premier, and to elicit from him a brief statemen with reference to the present critical sation, Senor Sagasta said:

United States, we have used friendly and conciliatory language in explaining our views. Respecting the matters in dispute with regard to the Maine disas-ter, we said we considered the question to be one for diplomatic negotiation, and, that if we and the United States found it impossible to come to an understanding on the conflicting opinions of the American and Spanish commissions as to the cause of the disaster, the matter then ought to be submitted to technical ex-perts and to the arbitration of a naval or other power, who might be selected by mutual agreement between the two

or other power, who might he selected by mutual agreement between the two governments.

"On the second point we were able to inform United States Minister Woodford that Governor General Blanco had issued a proclamation authorizing the return of the reconcentrados to their homes and that the Spanish government had sent £120,000 (£600,000) to the relief of the distressed Cubans and would devote to the same object all the proceeds of relief in kind and money amounting to £200,000 (£1,000,000) which had been sent by Spanish residents in Mexico. These measures are supplemented by the assistance already given by the Cuban autonomist government. We have never objected to relief being also sent by the United States on condition that it did not have an official character or bear the appearance of intervention.

"We did not object in principle to an armistice for the Cuban insurgents. We are, however, of the oplinion that it does not behoove Spain to take the initiative and a suspension of hostillities ought to be asked for by the insurgents. We suggested that the United States government might, if so inclined, exercise is influence with the insurgents to induce them to apply for an armistice, with a view to further the ends of peace, on the understanding, however, that the armistice would be destined to lead to lead to

on the understanding, however, that the armistice would be destined to lead to the submission of the insurgents to the new autonomous regime.

the submission of the insurgents to the new autonomous regime.'
"Senor Sagasta assured me that the question of independence of Cuba or the sale of that colony or of any invasion of Spanish rights was not mosted in the

sale of that colony or of any invasion of Spanish rights was not morded in the recent negotiations. Alluding to the report that Marshal Prim had intended in 1870 to sell Cuba, Senor Sagasta said that such a negotiation was made to Marshal Prim by the Americans, but was never accepted, and that the parleying on the subject was only kept up for some time to avoid increasing the acute tension which then existed between the two countries.

"Senor Sagasta considers that since he took office in October last, he has done everything possible to satisfy the Cubans and to preserve good relations with the United States, and that consequently no responsibility for the present crisis should it lead to a rupture, will rest with Spain. He, however, does not believe that the last Spanish memorandum closes the door to further negotiations. Those who conducted them, he said, had on both sides shown a disposition to promote cordial relations; and he only apprehended trouble from the pressure of the Jingoes on the executive in Washington.

Senor Sagasta proceeded to say that his government had addressed a memo-

in Washington.

Senor Sagasta proceeded to say that
his government had addressed a memorandum to the European powers, but
had not officially taken steps to solicit
their intervention. He called my attentheir intervention. He called my atten-tion to the fact that the people and press of Spain had shown prudence, forboar-ance and patriotism during the crists, even the opposition having put no obsta-cles in the way of the government. This, he said, led him to believe that all classes would co-operate in the work of realizing peace in Coba and facing the contingencies of the future. He spoke throughout with calm subdued energy of a statesman alive to the eventualities of the situation, and conscious that he had done his duty in endeavoring to avert war without sacrificing the right of Spain in a manner that would create

#### equally grave consequences at home. A NEW CRUISER

#### Secured by This Country-Was Originally Built for Peru.

LONDON, April 3.-The cruiser which Lieutenant Commander Colwell, United States naval attache here, purchased yesterday afternoon from the Thames Iron Works, and over which he holsted the stars and stripes, was built by the Thames Iron Works for Peru. It was finished during the war between Peru and Chill, and the Brilish government would not permit it to leave, on account of the neutrality law.

The cruiser has been entirely refitted during the past year and modernized at an expense of £25,000 (\$125,000). The negotiations for purchase were kept a secret, as Lieutenant Colwell wanted to secure the cruiser at a good harveir. the stars and stripes, was built by the

secure the cruiser at a good bargair which was accomplished. The price ask ed was £50,000 (\$400,000), but it is under stood that she has been secured fo about half that amount after the owne had been given to understand that ther was only a forlorn hope of selling here The price pald is considerably below the cost of building.

## Spanish Ships in Bad Condition.

LONDON, April 3,-The correspond ent of the Associated Press has ascerained from reliable sources that some of the Spanish smps are in bad condition. The Pelayo started from Toulor for Carthagena last night in tow, with 15 French workmen on board fixing up her bollers and making other renairs Emperor Carlos V day from the Seine ship building yards at Havre for Ferrol, with a turret out of position, and her guns unmounted. Neither ship will be ready for service for a month. They have left French water presumably in the fear that war might begin before the repairs were finished in which event they would not be per-mitted to leave.

## Soldlers from West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, W Va., April 3 olonel Clarence Smith, commanding the First regiment of the West Virginla Nationa Guard, to-day advised the brigade commander that he could ten-der the full strength of the regiment in the event of war.

# AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE

# At Shawneetown, Illinois, by the Breaking of the Levee.

## TWO HUNDRED PEOPLE WERE DROWNED

By the Sudden Inrush of the Waters-The Johnstown, Pa., Disaster Paralleled-All Telegraph and Telephone Communication With the Stricken City Shut Off-The Flood Breaks Upon the Community Like a Tidal

to the Republic from Girard, Ill., says:
A telephone message has been received here from Shawneetown, Ill. saying that at 4:30 o'clock this after noon the levee above the city broke and the city is inundated. The water has backed up for five miles and rushed

down upon the city like a tidal wave.
After the message was received telephone and telegraph communication off, which tends to confirm the report Nothing more has been learned. It is rumored that over two hundred lives were lost, although it is believed this estimate is too large.
/ Report Confirmed.

CHICAGO, April 4,-At 12:30 to-night the operator in the long distance telephone company's office at Mt. Vernon Ind., informed the Associated Press that the estimate on the loss of life at Mt. Vernon is but thirty miles from Shawneetown, and the information on which the estimate is based is believed to be reliable.

The operator stated that the pany's wires to the stricken city falled soon after 4 o'clock in the afternoon. At that hour it was known that the dam was giving way, but it was not thought it would go to pleese quickly chough to cause loss of life. By 8 o clock it was known in Mt. Vernon that many people had been drowned, the estimate then being one hundred.

A relief boat, bearing food, blankets and surgeons, was started down the river and was expected to reach Shawbestown before morning. Gradually the reports of loss of life increased the estimates, stories coming from various

the reports of loss of life increased the estimates, stories coming from various points mear the scene of the flood showing clearly that the disaster was far more scrious than at first believed.

People from Mt. Vernon and the surrounding country besigged the telephones and telegraph office, frantic for tidings from relatives and friends in the flooded town. No attempt at an accurate list of the lost was possible, however, and the crowds stood all night before the bulletin boards on which were posted the meagre reports being received.

Terrible Devastation.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—A spe-

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 3.—A spe-cial to the Courter-Journal from Evansville, Ind., says:

Shawneetown is seventy-five miles below Evansville on the Ohio river. Houses were turned and tossed about like boxes. The people were not warn-ed of the break and for that reason so many were caught. Those at home

like boxes. The people were not warned of the break and for that reason
so many were caught. Those at home
sought refuge in second stories and on
house tops. Those in the streets were
carried before the avalanche of water
and probably a majority were drowned.
Citizens came from the place by skiffs
to a telephone several miles away and
asked for aid from Evansville. They
sald that more than 200 people were
drowned and they had reason to believe it would reach 500 or even 1,000.
The water stands from twenty to thirty
feet all over the town.
There are, of course, no fire or lights
in the place, and total darkness envelops the desolated seene. Consequently
it was impossible for them to have anyining like defirite information. The
men quickly left the telephone and to

communication has since been had with the place. All telephone and telegraph wires are now down and outside communication appears to be impossible. At 10 o'clock to-night two steamboats and a couple of tugs started for Shawneetown under a full head of steam and it is expected some of them will arrive there by 2 o'clock in the morning. They carry large supplies of food and blankets quickly collected by the city officials.

250 Lives Lost.

CHICAGO, April 2.-A special to the Record from Cypress Junction, Ills. says: Two hundred and fifty per were drawned to-day by the inunds of Shawncetown, six miles from place. The north levee broke at 4:20 afternoon and the Ohio river flow the town and many feet deep.

Scores of houses are floating about to-

night and many persons are clingin the wreckage in the hope that resc will soon appear with boats to take then off. Trains cannot reach here and tele-

phone and telegraph wires are down The first report that reached here

The first report that reached here was that the entire population had been drowned, but this is not confirmed.

The levee was built by the government and was regarded as impregnable, hence the people had taken no precautions against a possible flood. MADRID GOSSIP

#### About Alliance Between This Country and Great Britain

LONDON, April 4.-The Madrid cor-

espondent of the Dally Mail telegraphing Saturday, says: 'Information has been received here

to the effect that an alliance has been conclusively concluded by England and America for mutual action in the far America for mutual action in the far east alone. As a matter of fact, such an alliance, if concluded, would influ-ence considerably any possible conflict between America and Spain.

"There is also a report current that France and other powers, including Englatak, proposes that the Cuban peo-rica thomselves should decide the Cuban

ple themselves should decide the Cuban problem by a plebiselte, Cuba being a civilized country. In this connection it may be noted that one of the chief arguments in Spain's answer to the American demands is the solution of some of these questions belong to the Cuban people, who cannot decide upon them until the Cuban parliament meets on May 4

May 4. "If Spain replied for them, the govern-

the crowd. Beyond this the most per-fect calm prevalls.

"The ministers who are desirous of being informed as to the latest news from America met again to-day and both the official and private dispatches were read. Senor Polo y Bernabe tele-graphed from Washington that he con-siders President McKinley is being car-ried away by congress. The President, in the opinion of the Spanish minister, will decilize all responsibility for the in the opinion of the Spanish minister, will decline all responsibility for the course events will take, while congress will accept it. He asserts that the affairs of Spain and Cuba will be discussed on Monday.

### THE EASTER BULL FIGHT

cents to Engage the Enthusiasm of the People of Spain More than Patriotic Ontbursts -- The Queen Regent's Mock

MADRID, via Bayonne, France, April .-Despite the efforts of the press to work up patriotic enthusiasm, the public seems indifferent to the situation. Excepting among officials and officers it is rarely discussed. Apparently the people are chiefly interested in the result of a blg lottery just announced and in the preparations for an extraordinary bull fight on Easter Sunday, at which celebration torcadors from all parts of

Spain will perform.

The people do not wish war; rather are indifferent, as they always have one in progress somewhere and do not regard a war with the United States as different from the others. The feeling that exists here exists also throughout the provinces.

lona that, with two other Americans, he has just completed a bicycle tour, from San Sebastian, through Mndrid, to Allcante, in Valencia, clear across the wildest part of the peninsula, and he

trip than in one block of the New York Bowery."

The queen regent is taking a very active part in the negotiations and has thoroughly identified herself with the war section of the cabinet. Her attitude is much approved by the officials in the army, and has undoubtedly strengthened the dynasty for the time being. Her majesty is reported to have told Senor Sagasta;

Nere Fustian.

"I received from my husband a her have that heritage curtailed."

Senor Sagasta said to a friend after Tuesday's council at the palace: "We and emerged seven women, leaving the man inside," meaning that they went in disposed to yield, but that the queen's

to be inspired from the paaker. It may visited United States Minister Woodford and a prominent member of the cabinet. Aparently there is a pessimistic feeling at the United States legation to-day. The majority of the newspapers here to-day regard war as inevitable. They think General Stewart L. Woodford has communicated a final answer to the government. The Liberal says:

"It is clear that no concession will satisfy the United States except the independence of Cuba, and we had better immediately end the uncertainty."

mmediately end the uncertainty,"
The whole article of the Liberal on the The Paisasserts that "great uneasiness prevails at Washington concerning the attitude of the southern states in case of

war with Spain, and also because th Spaniards are organizing in Mexico avade the states vilely wrested from the Mexican republic."
In conclusion, the Pale asserts that:
"It will not be all 'beer and skittles' for

the United States."

Much excitement was caused during

the day by the receipt of a dispatch say-ing it is expected that the passports of the Spanish minister at Washington will be handed to him on Tuesday."

#### Rev. Dr. Hall Convalescen NEW YORK, April 3.-Rev. Dr. John

Hall, pastor of the Flith Avenue Pres byterian church, is convalescing. He has passed through any danger period dence to-day it was said he contempladence to-day it was said at contempia-ted participating in communion services next Sunday. Dr. Hall also caused it to be announced from the pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian church that he would participate in some of the church meetings this week.

# Movements of Steamshine

NEW YORK-Arrived - Rotterdam. Rotterdam; La Bretagne, Havre

For Western Pennsylvania, threatening weather; winds becoming fresh easterly. For West Virginia and Ohlo, threatening weather, probably followed by rain Morday night; warmer; fresh southeasterly winds.

# Local Temperature, The temperature Saturday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m. 31 | 3 p. m. 52 9 a. m. 40 | 7 p. m. 41 12 m. 59 | Weather-Ch'gble.